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gy our meends who favor us with memuscripts for militarion with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Read and Think!

Two documents connected with the seel strike printed vesterday are worthy f particular study.

In the preamble to the resolution dopted by this city's Board of Delegates of Miscellaneous Trades is this:

"The Steel Trust refuses the general recognition of the union of the workers, thoughe trust itself is an organization which the steel of the union."

What would happen if the union refused to recognize the Steel Trust we fall to imagine. But the statemen that the trust has refused general recognition of the union of the workers is a flat falsehood. Witness the various conferences between the company and the union.

Let us turn to President SHAFFER'S strike order:

Those who are now striving for the right

What strife is there for the right to organize? What opposes it? The terms which the Steel company last week proposed and which President SHAFFER accepted opened the door to union organization in all mills.

This portion of the strike order is the nost important: Remember, before you agreed to any con

tract that you took an obligation to the Amalnmated Association.

That is to say, in plain speech, a contract with members of the Amalgamated ssociation is worthless. A strike order of President SHAFFER is a higher law.

Sound sense and honest dealing are foundation stones of business success and good reputation. If the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, or any body of men organized into a labor union, follows and identifies itself with such misrepresentation and bad faith as are manifest in President SHAFFER'S strike order, business success and good reputation for them are not possible.

The End of the Chicago Fight Against Department Stores.

For three or four years some of the Chicago retail merchants have been making a tremendous pother about the department stores. They have agitated. They have made ineffectual boycotts. They have gone to Spring-field and with the aid of some of the demagogues prepared preposterous bills, classifying merchandise and laying exorbitant taxes on the different classes of it for the purpose of injuring the department stores where a great variety of articles is kept. These bills would for they were not general and uniform in their provisions. The country store, which is a department store in miniature, was not attacked. The big Chicago stores were to be fined and ruined, if possible, for the sake of benefiting some of their smaller competitors.

The movement never had any real chance of success and for some time it has dropped out of sight. The very people who would sign petitions to the Legislature for laws in restraint of department stores would sneak off and trade at them. The wives of the small dealers who were so hot against the big shops could not be kept from buying goods at them. The agitators admit this. After all the froth and fury, plain business sense won the day. People will buy where they think they can buy most advantageously. You may declaim at public meetings or on street corners against crushing monopolies and make damnable faces at the Octopus. The wife of your bosom has common sense even if you haven't, and she will buy where she thinks it her interest and convenience to buy. The Illinois Legislature would have a sweet job if it undertook to boss the Chicago women in their shopping.

Having failed to skin or scare the Octopus, some of the Chicago retail merchants have decided to do a little octupussing themselves. Thirty or more of them, traders in various lines of goods, are going to combine and to start a department store of their own. The chief of the combination, the promoter of the new enterprise, is the man who led the combination against department stores in 1897. He has learned wisdom. He will adopt instead of fighting vainly the methods which have made the success of the rivals whom he was seeking to destroy or cripple four years ago. In one respect he has made a startling advance. The new store is to be open all night.

Announcing Time in Georgia.

Col. JOHN HOLBROOK ESTILL of the Savannah News has decided to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia and he has announced his decision according to the frank and laudable Southern custom. It is now the announcing season in none. "I have no platform," he says, " nor do I think I shall promulgate one. The Constitution and the laws are the platform on which the chief executive stands." Why should the feet of the candidate ask any other support?

If Col. Estill is wise, he will not exdangerous in the announcing season. has the forethought to plant himself on success. More extraordinary influence is the Constitution and the laws? Other can- attributed to "society," which no longer

didates may issue glittering prosp and also profess their veneration for the Constitution and the laws; but Col. ESTILL with the Constitution and the laws and with nothing but the Constitution and the laws, will have the advantage of position, and not only south Georgia, but middle Georgia and north Georgia ought to rally around him.

The national Democratic party, seeking nervously for a platform which can reconcile irreconcilables, must envy the simplicity and easy generality of Col. Estila's platform of no-platform "We stand on the immutable and immortal principles of Jeffersonian Democracy." How would that do? What are those immutable principles? It is the privilege of every Democrat to pay his money and take his choice.

Defeat of the British Fleet.

After lasting just a week, the annual managuvres of the British Navy came to an end on Monday afternoon, when the Admiralty without warning issued orders to the Commanders-in-Chief of the two fleets to return to their stations. Of course the official report has not been made, or even that part of it intended for public consumption; but it is said that X fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. WILSON, V. C., has been declared victorious over B fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir G. H. U. NOEL. The former command represented "the enemy," the latter the British fleet on the defensive.

The manœuvres began on Monday, July 29; when the word reached the contending fleets, they were north of the fifty-sixth parallel, B fleet to the eastward, X fleet to the westward, of Scotland. The object of both commanders was to obtain control of the Channel: Admiral WILSON also was to try to stop the trade in those waters. while Admiral NOEL was to protect it In the latter's fleet, B, there were twelve battleships, fourteen cruisers and eight torpedo boat destroyers; in Admiral WILSON'S there were eight battleships, thirteen cruisers and eight destroyers Two special squadrons, with eleven cruisers and twenty-four destroyers were attached to B fleet, and when the manœuvres began were at Portsmouth and Portland; and two similar squadrons of eleven cruisers, twenty destroyers and six torpedo boats, attached to X fleet, were at the Scilly Islands and the Channel Islands. The defending fleets thus numbered seventy ships, the "enemy's" fleet sixty-six But as a fact, the X fleet was quite as powerful as the B fleet, and its vessels were much faster.

The first engagement occurred or the day the "war" began, when a detachment of Admiral NoEL's fleet met the special squadron stationed at the Scilly Islands, and was defeated. After that. Vice-Admiral WILSON seems to have been pretty consistently victorious; and when the " war " ended, he had put out of action some dozen cruisers, two gunboats and eight destroyers, losing himself three cruisers, three destroyers and a like number of torpedo boats. His fleet had also captured theoretically a large number of merchantmen. Thus he had acquired control of the Channel. and was able to stop its trade.

Various writers have already anunced that England is at the mercy of an invading enemy, and that the result of the manœuvres confirms the criticisms to which the British Navy has been subjected. This conclusion appears premature. Much more plain is it that Admiral WILSON proved himself an abler strategist than Admiral NOEL.

Mr. TREVELYAN, now Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN, expressed the feelings of the British public about the navy in his 'Ladies in Parliament," in these words: When sailors lived on mouldy bread and

lumps of rusty pork. tween the Downs and Cork: But now that Jack gets beef and greens, and next his skin wears fannel.

to keep the Channel." The British Navy is probably no worse as to condition now than it was thirty years ago when TREVELYAN wrote.

State of the Wheel,

Numerous expressions have been heard during the past few months to the effect that bicycling is becoming less popular. But of all the uncheerful views of the situation, the most pronounced comes from New Orleans. and appears in the Times-Democrat in an interview with Mr. W. H. PICKENS, well-known bicycle authority.

Mr. PICKENS avers that "bicycle riding has been on the sure and steady decline for four years," and even that the wheelmen have decreased 75 per cent. since 1897. The wheel will never have again the popularity it enjoyed in the year named.

This Southern authority also notes

the bicycle's loss of power to amuse thousands who do not themselves ride, but formerly occupied front seats at cycle races. "The racing game is in a very stagnant condition." The introduction of motor cycles for pacing has not brought back the wheel's lost following as it was hoped it would; and professional racing men who, a few years ago, won thousands of dollars annually, are now "borrowing money from their friends." "Valuable cash prizes were hung up for them five years ago; they are not even offered leather medals to race for now." From 1895 to 1898, inclusive, 4,000,000 bicycles were manufactured and sold in the United States, or an average of 1,000,000 a year, and Mr. Georgia. Mr. ESTILL will have several PICKENS doubts very much whether rivals, but they will have to scratch the sales of wheels this year will amount gravel to beat his platform, for he has to 250,000. He concludes, therefore, that, in its day, cycle making was extremely profitable, but that that day

has gone by. The reason ascribed by Mr. PICKENS for the great change alleged of the bicycle industry is, substantially, the one advanced by many other persons patiate. He is playing for safety, and in explaining the situation, namely, playing well. The tendency to go into that cycling has come to be regarded details about which people disagree is with comparative indifference by the "upper ten," whose support in years How can anybody argue with a man who past was a great factor in the wheel's

delights in exhibitating spins on ards, no longer visits the bicycle stores in search of attractive mounts, and no longer cares to share in the excitement aroused by close contests on the racetrack. The "better class," so alled, have abandoned bicycling for golf, automobiling and other "fashionable sports," and are allowing their steel roadsters to remain unused in dusty storerooms. Consequently, cycling

is said to have no recognized leaders. It is true that the value of the wheels exported from this country dropped from \$7,000,000 in 1898, to \$5,000,000 in 1800 and to \$3,000,000 in 1900: but the decrease has been accounted for by the fact that several foreign countries in which, a few years ago, the wheel-making industry was feeble and which were then large buyers of the American product, now manufacture almost enough machines for their own use.

It is safe to think that the statements contained in our Southern contemporary greatly exaggerate the situation. Certainly the crowds this summer at Madison Square Garden and at Manhattan Beach and several other places hereabouts, where cycle races have been held, have not substantiated the views of Mr. PICKENS as regards the interest in racing; and the appearance of the cycle thoroughfares indicates no such condition as he describes with regard to every-day riders.

The Battle of the Gamblers.

The attempt of two gamblers to stop another gambler from doing business at Saratoga calls attention to a situation prevailing at that famous resort which must be interesting alike to municipal reformers and social philosophers. It seems that, a few years ago, the town was so afflicted with a pest of gamblers that decent folk refused to go there for a summer outing and the town suffered in consequence. The reign of the gamblers was succeeded by a reign of reformers. The sporting men were driven from the town and every gambling house was closed for two years. The great hotels were magnificent in their loneliness for two long summers, and the natives struggled along on credit through two long winters.

Then they decided that there must be a change. Some of the leading citizens, with practical minds, announced that they believed that, if a serious effort were put forth, gambling could be controlled. The people of Saratoga were willing to try almost anything and thereupon a few serious, hardheaded men set about to control a vice. They used high-handed methods. They well realized that, under the law, there is no way of "controlling" law breaking. Therefore they resorted to measures which had neither warrant in law nor in equity. They laid down the blunt proposition that a limited number of gambling places should be allowed in the town, and that the flat of the powers that were should determine who might conduct the places and who might not.

A President of the village, in sympathy with the gamblers and a gambler nimself, was legislated out of office, and a Democratic business man, the choice of Republicans and Democrats alike, was put in his place. In its practical operation the plan has succeeded up to the Saratoga has learned that much gambling doth make a fown mad, but that a little gambling is not altogether an unprofitable thing. The gambling resorts were run so quietly that, unless a stranger were looking for a roulette wheel or a faro bank, he wouldn't have known that there was one of either in

But then came the inevitable. Saturday two well-known gamblers started out to prevent one of the favored sporting men from openly violating the law, while they themselves are prevented from doing so. The man arrested was RICHARD A. CAN-FIELD, who, according to common report, conducts the finest gambling resort in this city. It is supposed that the men who caused his arrest were the Hon. CALEB W. MITCHELL of Saratoga and DANIEL STUART of Texas, Arkansas and the rest of the world, all-around sport" and famous as an impresario of prizefights. CANFIELD was arraigned in police court and held for the Grand Jury, but business at the old stand was not interfered with by the proeedings. STUART admits that he is behind the movement against CAN-FIELD, and threatens, in the immortal language of National Organizer FLYNN of the Federation of Labor, to "tear Saratoga all up" if CANFIELD is per-

STUART may not run a poolroom. The issue is squarely made between gamblers invoking the law against lawbreaking reformers, and for such a contest the odds of course are on the gamblers' side. The law is a pretty prevailing force.

mitted to run a gambling house while

Think of a policeman in a straw helmet Can any of the majesty of the law reside in him? Could you help grinning when you saw him? Fall River and some other indiscreet Massachusetts towns permit their policemen to wear straw helmets on their polls. Why, the dogs would bark at a village constable in so preposterous a headpiece.

The preliminary canters of the Constitution and Columbia have been of incalculable benefit. They have revealed some of the weak points in the spars and rigging that might have proved disastrous in the Cup races. The immense power of the great sails of the ninety-footers held in reserve some startling surprises. Now that everything of doubtful strength has been discarded, the tuning of the boats will begin in earnest. The task presented many difficulties, but it looks now as if they were all swept overboard. There has been a notion in the minds of some wise watermen that the Constitution was entirely a light-weather boat. It was conceived in haste. Wait for her next appearance.

Long ago Napoleon, being asked who was the greatest conquerer promptly answered, "ALEXANDER." If the great captain were alive to-day he would put ALEXANDER away behind Dr. Dorr. And he would be right. The magnitude of the war which the doctor is now waging ought to be enough to make all the old-time conquerors rise up from their ashes and bow to DOTY I. | 1sts

upon a war of extermination. The the furious Dorr cares nothing for numbers, so long as the tanks of the Standard Oil

Company hold out.

He has already conquered Conpicturesque region in Staten Island better thown as Goose Lots. Fortunto was a mous dragon hunter, and his weapon was wine, but Dorr is a mighty mosquito muzzler and he pins his faith on kerosene.

No riot! The man with a job has the right

The people of Columbus, Ohio, seem cul pably indifferent to the blessings of the municipal ownership of public utilities. There was an election there the other day to pass upon a proposition to issue bonds for setting up a municipal electric plant. The vote was mighty meagre. More than three-fourths of the voters failed to appear at the polls. A two-thirds majority was necessary to carry the proposition, It was hard work to get a thin majority. The Hon. Tom Johnson's State is not yet sufficiently alarmed by the iniquity of

A tax rate of 2.31 for Manhattan, and more for the other boroughs, is somewhat grinding testimony to the reckless expenditure imposed upon the taxpayers by the l'ammany administration of this city and the Legislature at Albany.

In Wisconsin you have 5,000 black men. Why don't you try the bleaching process and exterminate them by intermarrying!— The Hon. Benjamin R. Tiliman at Marinete, Wis.

" How would you like to have your daugh ter marry a negro?" That was a favorite question of some of the pro-slavery spouters before the war. Mr. TILLMAN revives in defence of Southern efforts to deprive the negroes of the suffrage the childish argument" that was used to justify

Trouble in Rhode Island. The gypsy moth, which has filled Massachusetta with panic, has founded settlements in Rhode sland. Perhaps Rhode Island will conclude to make short work of the enemy instead of keeping an expensive commission to coddle him.

FATHER WLOUGHLINS JURILEE.

Thousand Visitors Bring Him Flowers -Westchester Towns in Big Parade. New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The golden jubilee celebration of the Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, paster of the Marble Church of the Blessed Sacrament at New Rochelle, was continued to-day with a public reception in the afternoon and a parade and pyrotechnic display in the vening. The exercises, which have been held for three days, will end next Friday night. The reception this afternoon was held in St. Matthew's Hall, and more than one thousand visitors paid their respects to Father McLoughlin. Each visitor brought a bouquet or a floral wreath, which were led up in columns around the aged pries

a bouquet or a noral wreath, which were piled up in columns around the aged priest. The parade to-night was the largest ever seen in New Rochelle. Societies of Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Irish Benevolent Societies from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Tuckahoe, Rye, Port Chester, White Plains, Tarrytown and other Westchester towns participated in the march, led by the West Chester Catholic Protectory band of seventy pieces. All along the line the summer residents had their cottages illuminated. On Thursday evening there will be a big civic demonstration at Metropolitan Hall, presided over by Mayor Dillon of New Rochelle, at which a bag of gold will be presented to Father McLoughlin by his parishioners.

REAL ESTATE VALUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of Monday, Aug. 5, your correspondent, Oscar Bamberger of New York, asserts that some places has diminished in value, and the reasons are familiar and obvious." From my inquiries and observations I would state the fact to be directly the opposite, to wit: Tha some real estate in some places has increased in value, and the reasons are familiar and ob vious, while on the whole and almost universally real estate has diminished in value in the United States in the last ten years. I understand also, from reliable authority, that farm lands throughout Russia have so materially depreciated in value as to embarrass the whole nation.

How shall the facts be determined in the United States, especially east of the Ohio liver and north of Virginia?

To me the fact is a most important one and I have been watching out in all directions and I have been watching out in all directions for information upon the subject. I have concluded that the depreciation in value of farm lands and city property is greater than the increase in value of all other property during the last ten years, for reasons that to me are "familiar and obvious."

Please put me in correspondence with Mr. Bamberger.

D. L. RHONE.

WILLEY-RABBE Pa. Aug. 5. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 5.

Card Playing on the Trains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much satisfaction is expressed by smoking commuters over the new regulation issued by the Central Railroad of New Jersey whereby brakemen are prohibited from furnishing boards and cards to players.

boards and cards to players.

The quiet, orderly games indulged in by devotees presented no objectionable feature. Parties whose whist ?? was accompanied by Frauckie thumping, incessant chattering, wringling and post-mortem examinations after every hand were unbearable nuisances to other players and reading smokers.

The authorities could not forever overlook the impropriety of conduct and unqualified selfishness of these "gents."

One of them holding four seats "expecting to make up a party" until after the train started was a frequent exhibition; the earlier passenger permitting the usurpation of his rights, and taking his stand in the baggage car (rather than incur the slang to which enforcement of them would lead) occurred as frequently.

Rejoice with us in our emancipation.

SMOKING COMMUTER.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. Aug. 6

As to the Streets' Hot Atr Blasts

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Str. In referen to "A Lover of Pure Air's" notice in THE SUN of yes-terday morning, I should like to say that I agree with him in one respect that it is unpleasant to have that hot, foul air blowing in one's face. But if the "Lover of Pure Air" was down in those offices he would change his mind in that respect.

Perhaps he works in an office away up at the top of some big building: but I work on the ground floor building and I do not know what we should do if we had that same hot air that the gentleman dis-approves of kept in the room, without its escaping. I think that the "lover of pure air" had bester go in one of those offices and have that ventilator sh

Science and Lightning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What effort is making by scientists in the protection of life and property from lightning? In the old times we had rods, and while they may not have been great protection, they at least kept us easy in mind until the danger was past. Every day during the summer season almost the destruction of life and property is reported in the papers, but no measures of relief are taken. Some day when one of these skyscrapers is hit on top and split clean down the middle, perhaps, the scientists will think it is time to look after the lightning. I think it is time now, and there are other we live in a block where the lightning struck once.

NEWARK, N. J. A WOMAN.

TO THE EUITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The time ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: What kind fast approaching when such a body as the "Steel of forgery is it, or is it any kind, where a man gives a check on a bank where he has not money enough Corporation" will be able to exist only on the coopera-tive plan, workman and capitalist sharing the profits in accordance with the amount of their labors. And the employer will be the Government, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the strikers "win" the trust "loses," if the strikers "lose" they will see the futility of striking and will become Social-

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-The Commis ners of the District of Columbia an nounced to-day their plan of street noclature for the territory outside city limits. They have no authority at resent for changing the plan of nomenlature within the city, but Congress will be asked to grant this authority at the coming session. The plan for the suburban district is given as follows:

"North and south streets will be designated by numbers, the present city system being extended into the country.

*East and west streets will be or distinguished Americans. Taking East Capitol street as a dividing line, and running north, names of one syllable will be used, arranged in alphabetical order. Upon completion of the one-syllable series a two-syllable series will begin and upon the com-pletion of this a three-syllable series until the northern limit of the District of Colum-bia is reached.

the northern limit of the District of Columbia is reached.

"East and west streets, in the district south of the line of East Capitol street will be named with the letters of the alphabet. Upon completion of this a series of one-syllable names of American cities or prominent geographical objects arranged in alphabetical order will be started, and so on, until the southern limit of the District of Columbia is reached.

"A minor or place street will be designated a 'place' and will bear the number or initial of the nearest parallel name street between it and the Capitol.

"The broad diagonal highways will be designated avenues and will be named after the States and Territories of the Union.

"Streets which are irregular in direction, or curve to an appreciable extent, will be termed 'roads' and will be named after some prominent local feature in their vicinity or other distinguishing designation."

The scheme which the Commissioners will recommend to Congress for the renaming of the streets within the city limits. recommend to Congress for the re-ning of the streets within the city limits vides for one syllable names of distinprovides for one syllable names of distinguished Americans, one name being used for each letter of the alphabet as "Ames," "Blaine," "Clay," &c. After the one syllable names have exhausted the letters of the alphabet, two-syllable names and then three syllable names will be used. These will take the place of the present lettered streets, which extend east and west throught the city. The streets averaling portout the city. The streets extending north and south will be numbered as at present.

BOSTON LAWYER A SUICIDE. Robert T. Simes, a Harvard Graduate,

BOSTON, Aug. 7.-Robert F. Simes, vell-known lawyer and Harvard graduate, ommitted suicide at the Quincy House this afternoon. He had an office in the Adams Building at 23 Court street, and his nome was at 14 Mount Vernon street. He went to the Quincy House shortly after o'clock this afternoon, registered and got a room. A few minutes later employees heard a pistol shot, and the report was

ees heard a pistol shot, and the report was traced to Mr. Simes's room. The door was opened and the body of Mr. Simes was found stretched on the floor.

Mr. Simes was graduated from Harvard in the class of '85 and was well known about town, being a member of the Somerset Club. In his effects was found a note addressed to William Ropes Trask, a classmate at Harvard who is a lawer with an addressed to William Ropes Trask, a class-mate at Harvard, who is a lawyer with an

mate at Harvard, who is a lawyer with an office at 60 State street, and whose home is also at 14 Mount Vernon street. The note was to the effect that Simes was useless for this world and it was his desire to end his existence.

At Mr. Simes's office it was said that he had left there saying that he was going to luncheon at the Somerset Club. At the house 14 Mount Vernon street nothing was known of Mr. Simes, except that he the house 14 Mount vernon street nothing was known of Mr. Simes, except that he lived there. In another letter addressed to William Simes the lawyer told of his intention to end his life.

VACCINATORS REINSTATED. Civil Service Rule Which Caused Their Suspension Invalid.

The Health Department has reinstated the forty extra medical inspectors who were and who were suspended two weeks ago because the Civil Service Commission declared that they were not entitled to the pay they were drawing. The men were simply hired from month to month and received \$100 per month each as salary. The Civil Service Commission declared that the men were entitled to but \$600 per annum and to receive \$1,200 a year without competitive examination was a violation of Rule 37 of the Civil Service rules, and the Rule 37 of the Civil Service rules, and the Health Department was forced to dismiss the additional vaccinators. Rule 37 is: "An increase in salary or other compensation of any person holding an office or position within the scope of these rules beyond the limit fixed for the grade in which such office or position is classified, shall be deemed a promotion."

The matter care up before Justice O'Gor-

The matter came up before Justice O'Gorman in Special Term, Part I. of the Su-preme Court last Friday under the title of Shield vs. Sexton. Justice O'Gorman of Shield vs. Sexton. Justice O'Gorman said that Rule 37 of the Civil Service rules was invalid. The decision was made with-

63 SNAKES IN HIS BACK YARD. 61 Were Mere Baby Reptiles, t Killed Them All.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 7.-Sixty-three dead snakes at one killing gives to Harold W. Smith of 162 May street, this city, the record for snake killing in this part of the State. For several weeks Mr. Smith has noticed that the bees in the hives backed up against the fence in the rear of his yard have been diminishing in number and with the killing of the snakes he thinks he has ended the existence of the bee ex-

On last Sunday morning before church Mr. Smith went out in his back yard to inspect the hives and was somewhat surprised to see what then appeared to be hundreds of snakes dozing in the sun near the bench supporting the homes of the honey makers. Upon his approach the smaller snakes made a dash for two older striped ones and scampered down their throats. Mr. Smith dispatched the two parent snakes, one measuring four feet and the other about three, with a stick from the woodpile. Then he opened the larger one and out wriggled fifty-five little cartiles each about eight inches long. These reptiles each about eight inches long. These were killed one after another and from the stomach of the second largest snake more young ones crawled out to meet

SOUSA GOING TO ENGLAND. The American Band Will Play in London and in Glasgow.

John Phillip Sousa and his band are going to make another journey abroad this summer. Last year the organization made a tour of the continental countries that continued for five months, but did not visit England. Now, the intention of Mr. Sousa, who made his final arrangements yesterday, is to remain in England

ments yesterday, is to remain in England during all of his stay abroad.

"The band will sail," Mr. Sousa said yesterday, "on Sept. 25 and will give its first concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Oct. 30. We will then go to the Exposition at Glasgow and play for four weeks. The best Scotch and English bands have been engaged to play there, but we will be the engaged to play there, but we will be the only foreign band to be heard."

to meet it by fifty dollars and the holder scratches out the name of that bank and writes in the name of a bank where the maker does have money enough to meet it. I asked a hank cashier the other day and the maker's name to the check. INQUIRER.

TO PROTECT POSTMASTERS.

fuch Trouble Made for Them by Poll-WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Post Office Inspector Letterman reports to the Post Office Department that he has lately issued the

following statement: "I have received lately a number complaints from postmasters of Porto Rico that they have been interfered with while transacting their official duties by delegates from the political parties of Porto Rico, demanding that they take an active part in politics and threatening violence should they refuse. Some of these party representatives have gone so far as to inform postmasters that they would be removed from office if they did not comply with demands. Removals of postmasters are made only by the Department upon recommendation of the inspector in charge, and this recommendation is made only after careful investigation of the charges by an inspector and the charges sustained

Recently, a mail messenger, carrying the mail from one town to another, wa stopped by a policeman, dragged from his horse and struck in the face by this officer of the peace; the messenger was then allowed to remount and proceed, after having been delayed with the mail for fifteen minutes, in order that the officer might vent a

utes, in order that the officer might vent a personal grudge against the messenger.

"In one village the Alcalde, having a personal quarrel with the Postmaster, has instructed that all the mail of the Alcalde be carried past the Post Office and mailed on the mail car at the depot, thus preventing the Postmaster from cancelling the stamps and letters and other mail matter. As the fourth class derives its compensation from fourth class derives its compensation from the amount of stamps cancelled; this action on the part of the Alcalde materially reduced the Postmaster's salary. Post offices are on the part of the Alcalde materially reduced the Postmaster's salary. Post offices are placed in these small towns to accommodate the public, and the Postmaster should receive all the support possible from the people, for their income at best is small.

"I desire to say for the benefit of this Alcalde and other persons contemplating actions similar to his that if such actions continue the nest offices will be discon-

continue the post offices will be discon-tinued and the offenders dealt with accord-ing to Federal law. The Postmasters of Porto Rico are the servants of the people and not of the Republican or Federal party or of any faction or syndicate. They are the trusted representatives of the United States Post Office and as such will be pro-tected and encouraged in their official duties as Postmasters."

DUTIES AT THIS PORT. 665,150 Collected in July Compared With

\$18,971 in July a Year Ago. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Collector Bidwell of New York handed to the Treasury Department to-day a report of the baggage examination during the month of July. Although the number of passengers returning from Europe was less last month than in July of last year., the duties collected on contents of baggage were far greater. The number of passengers in July, 1900, was 13,557 and the duties collected on baggage \$18,971. Last July the number of passengers was 11,442 and the duties collected amounted to \$65,150. The

duties collected amounted to \$65,150. The number of dutiable articles declared last July was 8,001, or more than 850 less than in July, 1900.

Since the new regulations at the Port of New York went into effect on March 1, last, the duties collected on passengers, baggage have amounted to \$301,648. During the same months of last year, under the old system, the duties were only \$66,550. old system, the duties were only \$66,550.
Collector Bidwell was at the Treasury Department to-day. In presenting the report he said he believed the August showing would be better even than that of July Mr. Bidwell said the purpose of his visit was to discuss with Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding matters of routine administration.

REES TURN WELL INTO BIG HIVE. Disturbs Them and They

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 7 .- Henry M. Downing, a plumber of this city, unwell on the country seat of William H. Cooper near Bronxville and had an experience said to-day, that he will not soon forget. Downing was placing a power pump in the well and when his assistants

out and stormed every one in sight.

Mrs. Cooper was sitting in her carriage in front of the house. The bees attacked her, the coachman, footman and a team of spirited horses. The animals ran away, just as Downing assisted Mrs. Cooper from the carriage. She ran into the house after were finally stopped by the driver, who kept his seat. Downing and his men were badly stung. A search of the well this morning showed that the bees had transformed it into a mammoth hive. Downing got a large amount of honey.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS'S SUCCESSOR Probable That Appointment Will Be Made in a Short Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.- The charge against Judge Humphreys of the United States Court, in Hawaii, are still under consideration at the Department of Justice. but it is probable that an announcement in regard to the appointment of his successor will be made within a short time.

Judge Humphreys, who has come to the United States to refute the charges made against him, called at the Depart-ment of Justice to-day and had a long ment of Justice to-day and had a long talk with Attorney-General Knox, who returned from Pittsburg to-day. The only papers on file against the Judge are from the Bar Association of Honolulu. On the other hand, there are large numbers of letters in the Department from leading citizens of Hawaii commending ladge. citizens of Hawaii, commending Judge Humphreys's administration and asking his reappointment.

PRELATES AT ELLIS ISLAND. Archbishop Corrigan Shows Bishop Scalabrini the Immigrant Station.

Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Scalabrini of Italy visited Ellis Island yesterday and saw about 500 Italian immigrants from the steamship Tartar Prince file by Uncle Sam's inquisitors into the land of opportunity. Bishop Scalabrini arrived aboard the steamship Liguria, from Naples, on Friday. He was much impressed with the big building on Ellis Island and the careful way the Government has of guarding the immigrants against sharpers.

Bishop Scalabrini and Archbishop Corrigan took luncheon with Deputy Immigration Commissioner McSweeney after inspecting the buildings. The Bishop began the work of establishing missions for Italian immigrants all over the world and the chief object of his visit here is to col-

lect funds for carrying on his project. Investigating Cost of Living in New York. The special agents of the United States Department of Labor are in this city investigating the cost of living among the working people with the object of making a special report to the department. They are finding out as far as possible the annual expenses of each household, its annual income and how far, if possible, the expenses come within the income. Agents of the department are also investi-gating the cost of living in other large

Why the Weather Signal Should Be Restored. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I have been accustomed for the past year to watch with amuse-ment the vagaries of the Weather Bureau, as sym-bolically expressed from the flagstaff of its downto in station at Broadway and Pine street. to meet it. The same and a same a same and and the said it was forgery, but he didn't know that kind. for the past few weeks no signals have been displayed. I know it isn't the same kind as if the holder had forged Why is this thus? The least the bureau can do, it seems to me, is to tell us what weather not to expect.

WOMAN FOR A PASTOR. Rev. Mary E. Taylor to Preach at Fleet

Street A. M. E. Church The members of the Fleet Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn are to have a woman as their paster for the next three months. The Rev. Mary E. Taylor, a regularly ordained minister of Nashville, Tenn., is to have absolute charge of the church during that period. She will do the preaching, preside over the cessions of the official board and see to it that the class meetings are properly led, the prayer meetings regularly attended and the

meetings regularly attended and the finances of the church kept in order.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Jacobs, the regular pastor of the church, is one of the delegates to the Ecumenical Council that meets in London and he will sail in a day or two to attend its sessions. Miss Taylor was ordained to the ministry ten years ago while Dr. Jacobs was pastor at Nashville, and she built and was the regular pastor of a Zion Church there. She has been preaching since she was a girl and her friends say that she has converted thousands.

THEOSOPHISTS AFTER ORPHANS Going to Cube to Get Children to Be Educated in the Cult.

NEW ORLEANS, La. Aug. 7 -A party of Theosophists arrived here to-day, headed by Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt, Elliline Wood and Antonio Castello, representing the National Brotherhood Organization and Theosophists Society of Point Loma, Cal. on their way to Cuba to select Cuban orphan hildren to be educated at the Raja Yoga school for children at Point Loma. Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the leader and official head of the Theosophists, brought some Cuban boys and girls with her upon return-ing from her first visit to Cuba in 1890, made principally in the interest of the sick. made principally in the interest of the sick. starving and wounded at Santiago, and they are making such progress that she has decided to adopt an additional number of Cubans to be educated at Point Loma in the doctrines of the Theosophists. The party expects to return to California with a large number of Cubans, and have taken along Antonio Castello, a Cuban educated at Point Loma School, to a'd them in their search for available orphans.

FAVORS KRAG-JORGENSENS. Artillery Captain Would Provide Themfor High School Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- A recommenda tion has been made to the War Department by Capt. Charles W. Parkhurst of the Artillery, that the High School Cadeta of Washington receive Krag-Jorgensen rifles in place of the Springfield rifles which have heretofore been furnished to them.

Capt. Parkhurst is the officer recently detailed to inspect Government property in the possession of the Washington high schools. He represents that it costs a considerable amount every year to keep the old arms in repair and the officer has recommended that this be done at the expense of the Government. He thinks it better, however, that the cadets, having become proficient in the use of arms, be allowed the use of modern rifice of the Krass-Lorennent type, and it is possible Krag-Jorgensen type, and it is possible that this recommendation will be favorably

FIVE WEEKS HUNT FOR ERRATUM Books of the Receiver of Taxes at Last Made to Balance.

It was announced yesterday that the books of the Receiver of Taxes had been made to balance after a search of five weeks among the entries. The cash on hand, amounted to \$449.54 more than could be ecounted for, and the whole force of bookkeepers went to work to find the error. There are over 630 books containing over There are over 630 books containing over 100,000 items, and nothing was found unit the clerks had got down to the books numbered in the 580s. In one of them it was found that the receipt of the money had been entered by one of the temporary clerks employed in the busy months, and had then been erased in part. The other clerks who made up the books thought that the presure was meant to take the item out. and for this reason made no account of it. Now the clerks will have a little rest until collection of this year's taxes begins.

NO SHIRT WAISTS FOR THEM. Letter Carriers Do Not Avail Themselves of Their Privilege.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Only a few of the letter carriers of the country have availed themselves of the privilege granted by the Postmaster-General, after several years of petitioning, to wear shirt waists during

the summer season while on duty.

A. W. Machin, General Superintendent of Free Delivery, said to-day that the shirt waist had not become popular among the carriers and that in most cases when the official permission had been taken advan-tage of the garment had not been, strictly peaking, a shirt waist, but merely an rdinary shirt of the color prescribed in the Postmaster-General's order.

Observed Encke's Comet.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 7 .- Prof. H. C. Wilson telegraphed to-day from Northfield to the Harvard College Observatory that on Aug. 5. at 80.24. Greenwich mean time, he observed Encke's comet. The right ascension is 6 hours, 2 minutes, 16.8 seconds; declination, plus 33 degrees, 43 minutes, 30 seconds. Encke's comet has a periodic time less than that of any other known comet and at intervals of forty months comes back to perihelion, time moving in a little shorter orbit before. Preparations will be made for an observation at the Harvard Observatory

Baptized After a Lively Scrap.

From the Minneapolia Tribune. CAMBRIDGE, Minn., July 31 -On Sunday rowd gathered on the shore of Stanchfel Lake to witness the baptizing of George Tominson by the Rev. Mr. Orrock, but the people were not prepared to witness the failure of the nerve of the convert and the desperate struggle that followed his intimation of backing out at the last minute, and the quick action of Mr. Orrock, who, not liking the idea of losing a convert, attempted to use force in preventing Mr. Tomlinson's returning to shore. The latter, taking offence, took a clinch with the man of God, and getting the underhold, attempted to do the ducking act himself, but Mr. Orrock, getting the strangle hold, and being a powerful man and larger than Mr. Tomlinson, sounhad the latter on his knees and finally succeeded in ducking him in three feet of water stirred to a porridge by the encounter. eople were not prepared to witness the

Thousands of Sunstruck Fisher

From the St. Louis Globe-Deme QUINCY, Ill., July 31 - State Fish Commissioner S. P. Bartlett of this sponsitly for the statement that fish have perished during the recent heated season to have stocked the streams of the United States. He says that over in the ponds and akes in the Illinois river bottoms there are acres of dead fish lying on the surface of the water in one pond where the water averages one foot in depth there are 20,000 dead black bass lying on the surface, and most of them died in one day. July 22. These pends and likes were formed from the overnow of the Lunois River. They cover an average space of from thirty to forty acres each, and were originally from two to three feet deep. During the heated period the water evaporated rapidly, and what remained reached a temperature of from 111 to 116 degrees. fish have perished during the recent heatfrom 111 to 116 degrees

Beath-Dealing Mosquitoes.

From the Richmond Times. RALEIGH, N. C. Aug 1 An unusual mos-quito plague is reported in many sections quito plague is reported in many sections of eastern Carolina. It is celiably stated that an unknown minister, while travelling with a small child through Hyde county was soliged to the up the child in a larse paper sack to prevent the mosquitoes from literally devouring the child alive, and the master was himself nearly overcome when he reached Fairfield and in a large measure escaped the onslaughts of the ravebous insects.